

Forest Wide Vegetation Summary

The dominant vegetation types on the forest are discussed in the Fishlake LRMP (II-32) in terms of community types that support vertebrate MIS. The total acres displayed in the plan (II-66, Table II-19) were approximate figures at the time the plan was adopted in 1986. The following vegetation types and the MIS that are associated with each type from the plan are displayed below:

Aspen: MIS making heavy use of aspen are mule deer, elk, cavity nesters, and Rydberg's milkvetch. It should be noted that the Fishlake LRMP II-29, Table II-8B characterizes Rydberg's milkvetch as occurring in harsh sites at upper elevations.

Mountain Brush: MIS for this type are mule deer and cavity nesters.

Mixed-Conifer: MIS most closely associated with this vegetation type are deer, elk, and Rydberg's milkvetch. It should be noted that the Fishlake LRMP II-29, Table II-8B characterizes Rydberg's milkvetch as occurring in harsh sites at upper elevations.

Pinyon-Juniper: Mule deer, elk, and cavity nesters.

Sagebrush: Mule deer, elk, and sage nesters.

Meadow: MIS making heavy use of this type are mule deer, elk, and cavity nesters.

Riparian Areas: These areas attract many species of wildlife, such as mule deer, cavity nesters, riparian guild, and Rydberg's milkvetch. It should be noted that the Fishlake LRMP II-29, Table II-8B characterizes Rydberg's milkvetch as occurring in harsh sites at upper elevations.

Aquatic: MIS making use of these areas addressed in this document include Bonneville cutthroat trout and resident trout.